

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- When the scanning wiring X is made to be a non-selected state, the thin film transistor TFT1 turns off. Then, the thin film transistor TFT2 is electrically cut off from the data wiring Y. However, the gate voltage of the thin film transistor TFT2 is stably held by the holding capacitance Cs. The current flowing through the organic electro-luminescent element OLED through the thin film transistor TFT2 comes to have a value according to the voltage Vgs between the gate G and the source S of the thin film transistor TFT2. Consequently, the organic electro-luminescent element OLED keeps emitting light at the brightness in accordance with the amount of current supplied from the thin film transistor TFT2. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph.

-- As described above, in the circuit structure of the pixel PXL shown in FIG. 5, when once the data voltage Vdata is written in the pixel PXL, the organic electro-luminescent element OLED keeps emitting light at a fixed brightness during a frame interval until the written ~~data~~data voltage Vdata is next re-written. When many pixels PXL like this are arranged in a matrix form as shown in FIG. 6, an active matrix type display apparatus can be constituted. As shown in FIG. 6, the display apparatus is composed by arranging the scanning wirings X1 to XN for selecting the pixels PXL and the data wirings Y for supplying the brightness information, i.e. data voltages Vdata, for driving the pixels PXL arranged in a matrix form. --